

# LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. 2.

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO.,  
PUBLISHERS.  
OFFICE—PRESSBUILDING,  
NO. 109,  
Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS:

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$9.00  
" " " 6 months, 5 to  
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By the week—payable to the Carrier—20c.

WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

One copy for one year, (22 issues) \$2.00  
25 copies " 15 " 20 " 40 "  
We will send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF  
TEN, TWO EXTRA COPIES with a CLUB OF TWENTY.

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ALL LETTERS relating to the Subscription, Advertisements, or other business with the paper, should be addressed to "The Union Press, No. 109 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications to the paper should be addressed to "The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky."

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts.

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Ten lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements in Daily Press.

Five lines, forty words or less, in column of "Want," "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Leat," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

The Rebel Postmaster General.

Mr. Reagan's Letter to the People of Texas.

We Advocate Negro Suffrage.

S. H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the late Confederacy, who has just been released from Fort Warren, during his confinement there wrote a long letter to the people of Texas, from which we extract those portions which are of general interest:

The State occupies the position of a conquered nation. State government and State sovereignty, as we understand them, will be held until you adopt a government, republican in its principles, to the conquerors. A refusal to do so to these conditions would only result in a prolongation of the time during which you will be deprived of a civil Government of your own choice, and continue subject to military rule. And it would do more than this; it would keep you in a state of semi-government. And it would do more than this; it would keep you in a state of other great and pending evils; and it is an persuaded of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and happiness.

First, it would remove all the grounds of rebellion, and give you, before the eyes of the world, a clear and unvarnished history of your rebellion.

Second, this course would disarm and put an end to intra-state, sectional, political agitation on the subject, at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the most unhappy condition of the South.

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# THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING  
NO. 100  
JEFFERSON STREET,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1865.

## News of the Day.

Judge Advocate Chipman will continue his argument in the Wirtz trial to-day, when the case will be submitted to the Commission.

The trial of Emerson Etheridge closed yesterday. He submitted his case without argument, and is said to be confident of an acquittal.

The North Carolina Convention decided to submit the ordinance abolishing slavery to a vote of the people. The Convention, after adjournment, will meet again next May.

It is stated that numerous appeals have been made to the authorities at Washington by the Union people of Mississippi, to have the military removed in that State. The officers in the State are becoming fearful.

Jeff Davis, through his counsel, has made a request that he be given an immediate trial. He says he has no fears for the result.

Champ Ferguson, the notorious outlaw, was executed at Nashville yesterday. He exhibited great firmness on the scaffold. He called his executioners "scoundrels" and spurned them against him.

A portion of the address of Judge Reagan, Postmaster General of the late Confederacy, to the people of Texas, which will be found on the outside page of this morning's Press, will be read with interest.

The sentence of Gen. M. A. Payne, tried at Pedrick's, was pronounced yesterday. He was sentenced to death.

A portion of the address of Judge Reagan, Postmaster General of the late Confederacy, to the people of Texas, which will be found on the outside page of this morning's Press, will be read with interest.

Medals of honor are ready at the Navy Department for delivery to fifteen pony express, for gallant and meritorious conduct while serving on the United States steamer "Richmond," in the action at Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864.

Gen. Wm. Orton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned, to accept the position of President of the United States Telegraph Company. It is probable that E. A. Rollins, of New Hampshire, Deputy Commissioner, will succeed Mr. Orton in the commissionership.

An interesting trial for damages has been started at Helena, in which Dr. L. L. Bowditch, the Examining Surgeon for the Fourth Division, was made defendant, for branding a recruit with the letter "D" on the breast. The damages were laid at \$10,000, and although the jury were agreed to pay something, the defense was set aside, upon the ground that the Court discharged the man.

Dr. Davis, brother of Dr. Davis, has written an important letter to an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, of the State of Mississippi, in which he demands the restoration of not only his own but his brother's property on the Mississippi river, which is now given to negroes, and laid to waste for two years past, by a course of fraud.

The Tippecanoe Herald, Pa., says an experienced Colorado miner has discovered in a spur of the Allegheny Mountains, about forty miles west of that place, an extensive field of gold-bearing quartz, specimens of which have been sent to New York for analysis. It is said to contain, for surface specimens, a fair percentage of gold.

Same excitement has already been produced by the discovery.

The Colorado Republican Convention on the 26th nominated Wm. Gilpin for Governor, and E. M. Cai for Congress. The State having adopted a constitution, approved by the Legislature, its winter conventions sash into the Union. The Convention adopted a resolution asking that Colorado be made a separate department, and a good Union fighter be placed in command.

Gen. Sweeney made his appearance in the Eastern Conference on Wednesday, and was received with a hearty welcome. His visit was also to furnish members making notes of the proceedings, and ordering all such notes to be destroyed, that nothing be made public that should not be. A committee was appointed to make a condensed report of the proceedings for the press.

The Vermilion (La.) Advertiser of the 18th reported that the rebels had been captured in the storm, which swept the Gulf coast on the 20th of September, the buildings at Calcasieu Pass were all destroyed but one, and all the people were drowned, except one man who had been swimming on top of a house. There were two houses lost. At Sabineout everything was swept away, and the residents to the number of sixty-one were drowned. The water rose twenty feet above the surface of the ground at Calcasieu Pass.

A Washington correspondent writes: The Eastern Friends' Society on the 1st October, strengthened the Reunion party organization wonderfully. One can see it in official circles in an instant. Before these elections there was apparently an idea that the old parties were about to dissolve, and that we were going round to see where to range ourselves. The most of them in their anxiety chose the President. Some of them said: "We belong to the Johnson party" meaning that so long as Andy Johnson was President they wanted him to run. In the elections in the South, however, there is such a thing as Reunionism, and at the Convention the old parties begin again to look to "the party" and certain principles which used to be defended. So far as I can learn the President is deeply gratified with the result.

**THE REBEL STINGER.**

We clip the following from the Augusta Constitutionalist. It is copied into that paper, with very emphatic approval, under the caption, "Read every word of it."

When the rebel alternative was forced upon our people by the fortunes of war, they acted not "nearly and weakly, but because they could not help themselves." Any man that accepted terms of our conquerors otherwise is a hypocrite. No man could have done it cheerfully, and with individuality of his own, in the structure of this Republic.

It is curious, and not without instructive warning to notice the inveterate tenacity of State sovereignty faith in the South—the inability of Southern politicians to see anything but a huge conglomerate of sovereign states, shapeless and without individuality of its own, in the structure of this Republic.

A recent discussion between the New York Times and Post on the grammatical propriety of connecting a plural verb with the term "United States" gives rise to the following comments by the Augusta Constitutionalist:

Of course the Times is right, since "the United States" is not the name of a power in itself, but a compound term made up of a plural noun, which stands for every political community, and an adjective, denoting the governmental relation in which those States stand as regards each other and the world at large.

The recognition of the individual sovereignty of these "political communities," and the denial of independent sovereignty to the United States is very explicit here. The writer adds that "light at last seems to be coming out of darkness," when journals or the Times stripe affirm the grammatical accuracy of a plural verb, in the case in question!

And he deduces the following rather large results from what he deems the conclusion of the Times:

So the Times goes far, however, it would not be amiss, perhaps, for it, and other journals of its own stripes, to go one step further and ask itself this question: if in 1861 their two States were the United States—and, *ceteris paribus*, the United States were thirty-two, neither more or less, than when the rebellion began. The man who laughs at the United States, and now declares himself having always been a Union man, is unworthy the confidence and respect of anybody; and the editor who continues to his sanctum and in the quietude of his study to call the "rapacious foe" and claims also to have been for the Union, is too base and contemptible to be respected even by himself.

Our Northern precipitators and conciliators are about to deny very stoutly such allegations as this respecting the manner of submission of the rebel populations, whenever they appear in radical journals. What will they say to the like from a "reconstructed" source? We agree with the Constitutionalist that the above is true. And there is a vigorous sincerity about it which is refreshing. But meantime we cannot help asking thoughtful men whether the spirit evinced, and the facts avowed in this paragraph are such as encourage and justify the immediate restoration to political power of a people manifesting the same?

The charity that is ready for such monstrous concessions is stark madness or rank scoundrelism. The men who acknowledge so frankly that they have surrendered on compulsion to a "rapacious foe" and denounce with such bitterness all who claim to have accepted the "dread alternative" cheerfully, whatever the degree of clemency that may rightfully and properly be accorded them, are certainly unsafe persons to entrusted the governmental affairs of the "rapacious foe" to.

## DANGERS AHEAD.

The statement that appeared in our telegraphic columns respecting the Pierpont episode at the Treasury Department a day or two since, seems to be confirmed. We give it again according to the version of the Chicago Gazette, as follows:

Quite a scene occurred at the Treasury Department yesterday, the curtain falling on the expulsion of Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, by Hon. Freepau H. Clark, Comptroller of Currency. It appears that Governor Pierpont, in visiting the office of Mr. Gladstone, told him that he had no sympathy or compassion on our national policy, denouncing the Government in unmeasured terms, for expecting that the Southern people would tamely submit to taxation for the payment of the public debt. His conduct at the time was in direct opposition to the views of the people, and it is evident that it passed the bounds of toleration, and Mr. Clark peremptorily ordered him to leave the office. He replied to the orderly, slowly retreating to the door, the knock of which he retained for moment in order to maintain his position. He was then directed to leave the room, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, coupled with the order.

If this were simply a piece of isolated folly and impetuosity on the part of Governor Pierpont, with no political or representative significance, it would not deserve special comment.

But it has significance. Human nature and current events furnish only too solid a basis for the conviction that the determination will be general on the part of Southern politicians to resist paying or assisting with the cost of their own subjugation. The Southern press is ominously silent on the subject, where indeed it does not express similar sentiments to those reported above.

The Southern conventions pass informal resolutions, declarative of doctrines and belief on other topics, but avoid this with dexter on their lips. The usual machinery for political spouting is once more in pretty fair running order in the South, but nobody speaks a line or a word in behalf of the national credit.

The Democracy of Louisiana, emboldened by President Johnson's magnificence, and by the mistake of the general slum of national virtue, have resolved to demand compensation for losses incurred during the war by the direct acts of the Government, and especially for the loss of slave property. Universal amnesty, now everywhere anticipated in the South, would of course insure the political triumph of this party, if indeed its triumph be not already insured, both in Louisiana and in every other rebel State. And asking such enormous concessions as this is equivalent, of course, to a preliminary warning of a forthcoming policy of repudiation. No politician anywhere in the land can seriously cherish the expectation that the Government will ever consider for one moment any such proposition as the Louisiana Democrats make on this point.

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cherish the expectation that the Government will ever consider for one moment any such proposition as the Louisiana Democrats make on this point.

The presence of some other motive, the stimulus of some other hope than compensation for losses, was very certain the occasion of that resolve. It is some months since shrewd politicians of the North warned the country that the first step towards repudiation of the national debt by the South, in case of immediate restoration to power, would be a demand for the value of their liberated slaves. The Louisiana Democrats already feel safe enough in this matter of regaining power to play the first card.

The development of "reconstruction" prospects will determine the greater or less promptness with which their example will be followed in the other rebel States. By a sufficient blather about the injustice of the Government in refusing to pay for private property taken or destroyed during the war, these jingoes hope to prepare the way for aaw hating insidious resistance to the additional injustice of compelling the much-enduring and unhappy South to pay the cost of its own overthrow.

It is significant in this connection how almost unanimous the rebel people are in the sense of perfect affiliation with that factor in the North which is as ready as Governor Pierpont himself for repudiation.

If patriots fail to see and to heed these signs of impending mischief, confusion and disunion to the nation, it is their own fault.

The means of prevention are still in patriotic hands. Let the test beath be adhered to, and let the Southern States be held in abeyance until "irreversible guarantees" are secured. If these things are not done, ruin to the nation's credit and chaos to its finances will come like the sweep of a vulture.

## RECONSTRUCTED UNIONISM.

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The Times goes far, however, it would not be amiss, perhaps, for it, and other journals of its own stripes, to go one step further and ask itself this question:

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from the Rio Grande.

Effect of General Grant's Order.

Confusion on the Mexican Side of the Rio Grande.

Fate of the Prisoners Taken on Either Side.

Defeat of the Imperialists Confirmed.

Intelligence from South America.

Revolution in Peru Continues.

Wm. L. Sharkey Elected Senator from Mississippi.

Mississippi Legislature in Favor of Negro Testimony.

New York, October 20.—The Herald's correspondent, writing from Brownsville, Texas, and New Orleans, furnishes news of interest from the Rio Grande border. Considerable confusion and apprehension caused by the publication of the recent "order of Lieutenant General Grant directing the mustering out of a large number of stored troops. By this order the 25th Corps under General Welles, leaves eleven regiments of volunteer-colored soldiers from the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande an agitated and confused state of matters prevails. Corralling other rebels, who had joined with the bands in the vicinity of Matamoras, and skirmishes between them and the Imperialists were still occurring though not so frequently as some time ago. Some of the Liberal chiefs in that region are remaining in a comparative quietude, while others are in a fever of fear at Gen. Cava's intention to the United States, which they are confident will result in furnishing them all the men, money and material necessary to rid their country of Maximilian within the next seven months. Already they have received reinforcements from some quarter.

Prisoners taken on either side in these border contests have little chance for their lives. Generally, after being subjected to a mock trial, they are taken and shot. The reported execution of Esparazal is confirmed. In the city of El Paso, President Juarez's capital, the anniversary of the birth of the Republic was celebrated on the 15th and 16th of October by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and general rejoicing, a grand ball, and other entertainments. There was great enthusiasm manifested on the occasion. Many American officers were present.

The Imperialists in Matamoras had two splendid balls on the 15th and 20th of September, in honor of Maximilian's birthday and the birthday of Gen. M. J. Gia, the commander there, which were also attended by several United States officers, including Gen. Steele and Welles.

Six thousand Imperial troops were expected to march over the mountains and across the river on the Rio Grande.

New York, October 20.—By the United States Consul, Puebla we have news of imperialists from South America.

The Herald's Mexican correspondent says the revolution in Chile is unable to demand of Spain for indemnity for damages suffered by the Spanish fleet in the Pacific during the Peruvian trouble, in consequence of being reduced and other supplies in Chile.

Actual Benson, who commands this fleet, has had conferred on him, by his Government, the additional rank of minister, and been endowed with power to insist on the indemnity demands; he has also at his command the facts concerning the revolution.

Though the great indignation among the civilian people upon the subject, it is believed that they will finally submit.

Owing to the excitement regarding this matter, business throughout this lately prostrate Republic is suspended.

In Peru the revolution continues, but drags along in a very slow manner, and no change of importance in the relations of the possible parties is recorded.

In some parts of the States of the Columbian Republic, military operations were still continued, but they did not appear to be of serious proportions.

No new revolutionaries are reported in any of the other republics of South and Central America and they seem to be entering a period of quiet.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 19.—The legislature today enacted the name of Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey by electing him United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Jeff Davis, commencing March 4, 1863, by an overwhelming majority—one hundred to twenty-six.

There was no election to fill the unexpired term of A. G. Brown.

There is a majority in the Legislature in favor of negro testimony.

Samuel C. Clifton, was elected Postmaster.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—Cotton marketed, size of six hundred pounds middling at 54¢; sugar from prime Louisiana 17¢; freight to New York—say, 12¢; steam, 2¢. Bank rates, 3 New York discount.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—The steamer Sunset was at the mouth of the Ohio River on Thursday. The boat had cargo, a total loss, \$15,000 or \$20,000.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—The river has risen two inches, and is now five feet ten inches in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The packing establishment of S. Faxon & Son, and also Williams & Co.'s hardware were burned last night. Loss about \$100,000, mostly insured.

ST. LOUIS RIVER TRADE.

FRIDAY, October 20.

Arrivals.

St. Nicholas, Cincinnati, 1000 lbs copper.

James, Galena, 1000 lbs copper.

John, Galena, 1000 lbs copper.

John, Galena, Evansville, 1000 lbs copper.

Albert, Galena, 1000 lbs copper.